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care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water.

SACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.
If Saturn's son bestows

The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*See*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandeflo*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*.]
Please you drink a cup of sack. *Shakespeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. *Swift.*

SACKBUT, *n. f.* [*sacabute*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Latin; *sambuque*, French.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,
Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

SACKCLOATH, *n. f.* [*sack and cloath*.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloath sometimes worn in mortification.

A sort of coarse stuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and distress. It was called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloaths were straight and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. *F. Queen.*

Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACKER, *n. f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, *n. f.* [*sack and full*.] Top full.

Wood goes about with sackfuls of drose, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SACKPOSET, *n. f.* [*sack and posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT, *n. f.* [*sacrament*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named sacraments; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian foul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

As we have ta'en the sacrament,
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

SACRAMENTAL, *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*

SACRAMENTALLY, *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SACRED, *adj.* [*sacre*, French; *sacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Gods love to haunt her sacred shades. *Milton.*

2. Dedicated; consecrated; consecrated.

This temple and his holy ark,
With all his sacred things. *Milton.*

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Inviolable.

The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lack it. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The sacred fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;
There sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. *Dryden.*

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SACREDLY, *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? *South's Sermons.*

SACREDNESS, *n. f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRIFIC, *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SACRIFICATOR, *n. f.* [*sacrificator*, Fr. from *sacrificer*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is unquestionable, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY, *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, French; *sacrifico*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the sacrificing fire. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

This blood, like sacrificing Abels, cries
To me for justice. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Ex. xiii. 15.*

Men from the herd or flock
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it. *Lact.*

Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice
His life, nay more, his honour, in your service. *Addison.*

A great genius sometimes sacrifices found to sense. *Brown.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SACRIFICE, *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.*

Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord. *Ex. iii. 18.*

Some mischief is befallen
To that meek man who well had sacrific'd. *Milton.*

SACRIFICER, *n. f.* [*sacrificer*, French; *sacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.

Upon such sacrifice
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Moloch besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice. *Milton.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER, *n. f.* [from *sacrificer*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. *Shakespeare.*

When some brawny sacrificer knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificer. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL, *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain sacrificial whisp'rs in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Tertullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worshy Communion.*

SACRILEGE, *n. f.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down to fair a tower!
What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then

SAD

'Then 'gan a cur'd hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*

SACRILEGIOUS, *adj.* [*sacrilegius*, Lat. from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *sacrilegius*.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for most sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house. *South's Sermons.*

SACRING, *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,
Worse than the facing bell. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The facing of the kings of France is the sign of their foreign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SACRIST, *n. f.* [*sacristain*, French.] He that has the care

SACRISTAN, *n. f.* [*sacriste*, French.] of the utensils or moveables of the church.

A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRISTY, *n. f.* [*sacristie*, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
A fonce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd, to light the sacrifice. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of sacristy for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments.

SAD, *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagg'd*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *to sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful?

I now must change
Those notes to tragick, sad task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministrerh unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipeth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Prop'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katharine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A sad wife valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a sad husband. *Addison.*

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderfon.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,
His own good sword, Mordure, to cleave his head. *F. 2.*

Then

SAF

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications, and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SADDEN, *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SADDLE, *n. f.* [*sael*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

'Tis good to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SADDLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will saddle me an ass, that I may ride thereon. 2. Sa. xix.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who saddled his own back to shame his horse. *Cleveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And saddl'd Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Refolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each saddl'd with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SADDLEBACKED, *adj.* [*saddle and back*.]

Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SADDLEMAKER, *n. f.* [from *saddle*.] One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADDLER, *n. f.* [from *saddle*.] One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper,
The saddler had it. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

SADLY, *adv.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He sadly suffers in their grief,
Out-veeps an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryden.*

Common dangers past, a sadly pleasing theme. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. *South.*

SADNESS, *n. f.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Left so severe and obstinate a sadness
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim sadness did not spare
Celestial viages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, *adj.* [*safus*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safer* from Jove. *Dryden.*

Beyond